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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY China.

SUBJECT Significance of Chinese Nationalist Statistics
 published up to 1936/Significance of Chinese
 Communist Statistics

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SOURCE

1. [] the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad, ton hours of delay of freight cars at a station were computed by using net tonnage of a car. The computation included both empty and loaded cars and also included the time spent at a station where a freight car was loaded or unloaded and the stopping time at intermediate stations.
2. The 1935-1936 published statistics that the number of loads per car was 74 meant that each car carried an average of 74 loads per year. Our Traffic Department divided the 74 loads per car per year into 365 days and arrived at 4.95 days turn-around time.
3. Chinese communist announcements are not reliable. However, [] [] the railroad transportation system in China has undergone much improvement since the Communists gained control. With the end of the Civil War on the mainland most of the Chinese railways started to rebuild. [] Chinese railroads the tons hauled meant the tons originated but [] if tons originated is used now.
4. The claim that the average daily distance per freight car in 1952 was 237.3 kilometers is possible. [] Chinese railways (1945-1948) we divided the total daily wagon kilometers by the number of wagons moving on the lines. However, when this claim is analysed, it should be remembered that this included the travel of both loaded and empty cars.
5. The Chinese Communists claim that the average speed per freight car between division stops for 1952 was 25.2 kilometers/hours is also possible. Once again this probably included the movement of empties which naturally travelled at a high rate of speed.
6. [] new freight car numbering system is being introduced in China at the present time. The numbering system given to freight cars by the Japanese and Nationalists had no special significance /See

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